

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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LATIN AMERICAN PRESIDENTS MEET IN SANTA MARTA

PA190142 [Editorial Report] Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish begins live coverage at 2207 GMT on 18 December of the ceremonies being held in Santa Marta to mark the 150th anniversary of Simon Bolivar's death. At 2207 GMT on 18 December the ceremonies begin with an opening statement by the president of the Central Bank and greetings from the mayor of Santa Marta. Peruvian President Belaunde Terry then speaks on the importance of the ceremony in honor of the liberator Bolivar and makes the following comments on the energy crisis: "In a generous gesture that we applauded this morning, Venezuela and Mexico have committed themselves to the noble task of providing oil at an accessible price to the Central American countries presently facing a crisis."

"In addition to our oil wealth, which is located at the base of the Andes, we have a huge hydraulic wealth, an energy resource that never runs out. This resource is never consumed. The foam that is on top of the Andes will keep the turbines of generators and industries in continuous movement.

"This is why we must not face our energy problems in an isolated fashion and with a weak hand, but jointly, putting together energy and influences."

Belaunde Terry then cites a need for Latin American countries to connect themselves with a network of roads and notes the importance of the Panama Canal when he states: "[Words indistinct] we have taken into consideration matters of great importance. The Panama Canal is a vital international waterway for the whole world, but for us South Americans, it is a source of love and a corridor for our own fatherland. This is why we want it clean and open, with the Republic of Panama having full and complete sovereignty over this waterway."

President Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela speaks next on the importance of Bolivar in Latin American history and he is followed by Jaime Roldos, president of Ecuador, who speaks on the same subject. Spanish head of state Adolfo Suarez then speaks of Spain's interest in helping Latin America fulfill the dreams of Bolivar. Panamanian President Aristides Royo next comments on the common history of Colombia and Panama and notes the continued friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

President Duarte of El Salvador addresses the ceremony with the statement: "I have come to ask the presidents of America, to ask the peoples of America, to ask you Colombians to help us in this struggle that our country is confronting, a struggle in which there is hatred and rancor and in which there is violence. But this cannot be resolved by having one man fill a post. The only way to solve it is through the determination of the people."

"Over there in Central America, we have also opened the doors to democracy. This is my pledge. This is my oath. I made it one day, when I was young, some 20 years ago, and today I repeat it here in Santa Marta. This is an oath of honor to fight henceforth and throughout my lifetime and, if necessary, to give my life in order to bring my country to freedom, justice and democracy. Thank you very much. [applause]"

Duarte is followed by President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica and Antonio Guzman, president of the Dominican Republic, both of whom cite the history of independence in Latin America. Finally, President Turbay Ayala of Colombia thanks the other heads of state for attending the ceremony.

The presidents then move to an adjoining room for the reading of the texts of the declaration of Santa Marta, the declaration on the Panama Canal, the declaration of the president of the Andean Pact on Bolivia and the resolution on tuna fishing. These are followed by the press communique, after which the coverage of the event ends at 2339 GMT on 18 December.

Declaration on Panama Canal

PA190356 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2207 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Declaration on the Panama Canal issued at the Latin American presidents meeting in Santa Marta, Colombia, on 18 December]

[Texts] The presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Peru, Dominican Republic, Venezuela and the president of the government of the Kingdom of Spain, meeting in Santa Marta on 18 December 1980 on the occasion of the events to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the death of the liberator Simon Bolivar; recalling that the presidents and chiefs of government of Latin America were the witnesses to the signing of the Panama Canal treaties in Washington on 7 September 1977; aware of the importance of these agreements, not only because of what they meant for the contracting parties but also because they represent an example of the capacity of two states to reach negotiable and peaceful solutions; and bearing in mind that the orderly implementation of the Panama Canal treaties is the concern of all the countries, because the efficient operation of this vital interoceanic way depends on it; the presidents reiterate their intention to continue to closely follow the implementation of the canal agreements so that the two signing parties will faithfully comply with the letter and spirit of the agreements.

The presidents view with pleasure the statements by the governments of the two countries that they will carry out their relations based on respect for the negotiated, signed and ratified texts, according to their respective constitutional procedures. The presidents renew their confidence in negotiated solutions as the only guarantee of a permanent peace in the continent.

Declaration on Bolivia

PA191202 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2207 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Declaration on Bolivia from the Andean Group issued in the Latin American presidents meeting participants in Santa Marta, Colombia, 18 December]

[Text] The presidents of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, convinced of the need for a friendly climate in international relations and of a fraternal spirit in the relations of the Andean Group; respectful of the principle of nonintervention and of the sovereign capacity of all nations to lead their own destiny; concerned about the political process in Bolivia, whose authorities invited the Andean foreign ministers to a special meeting in Santa Cruz de la Sierra held prior to the interruption of constitutional process; and moved by the best understanding of all the historical, circumstances of the Bolivian people, urge, in the most cordial terms: the authorities of Bolivia, the favorite nation of the liberator, in homage to the Bolivar spirit which gathers the nations that he liberated, return to the path of the democratic institutionalization.

Andean Group Press Communique

PA191213 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2207 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Press communique from the Andean Group participants in the Latin American presidents meeting issued in Santa Marta, Colombia, on 18 December]

[Text] The presidents of the Andean subregional group countries, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala of Colombia, Jaime Roldos Aguilera of Ecuador, Fernando Belaunde Terry of Peru and Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela, agreed to favorably accept the request presented by the Governments of Costa Rica, Panama and the Dominican Republic to be accepted as permanent observers at the Andean Council formed by the foreign relations ministers.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MALVINAS

PY190214 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2220 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Dec (TELAM)--A communique issued this afternoon by the Argentine Foreign Ministry states that Argentina has no doubts about its sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands. The communique also reports about a protest note submitted by the UK on Argentina's oil prospecting plans near the archipelago.

The communique notes that, regarding reports from London about a formal protest note submitted by Great Britain on Argentina's oil prospecting plans in south Atlantic waters inside the area of influence of the Malvinas Islands, it is hereby reported that this protest note was submitted by UK Ambassador Anthony Williams to the Argentine Foreign Ministry on 9 December.

The communique notes that at that time the UK ambassador was informed that Argentina has no doubts about its sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands. He also was informed that the Argentine Foreign Ministry will answer this protest note at the proper time.

It adds that the area in question affects only a small part of the area included in the bid for oil prospecting.

CLARIN REVEALS DETAILS OF PAPAL BORDER PROPOSAL

PY181751 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 18 Dec 80 p 23

[Excerpt] Details of the proposal delivered by Pope John Paul II to the Argentine and Chilean Governments to find a peaceful and comprehensive solution to the southern border conflict were revealed to CLARIN by official sources yesterday.

According to the sources, the Vatican's proposal refers to an imaginary line touching the eastern points of the Nueva, Evout and Barnevelt Islands. In these three islands, Argentina would have "a dry coast", that is, it would have a small portion of land.

This imaginary line will continue to Cape Horn, thus establishing a precise limit with the purpose--as in the previous case--of serving as a demarcation separating the two oceans.

This would lead to determining the limits of the two countries and would support the basic thesis held by our country: the Atlantic for Argentina and the Pacific for Chile.

The Nueva, Picton and Lennox Islands will remain under Chilean jurisdiction, including all the small islands located south.

In order to permit mutual cooperation, the installation of "mechanical elements" by our country in the area of the Terhalten, Sesambre, Grevy, Wollaston, Freycinet, Herachell and Deceit Islands would be permitted.

Although all of these islands would be under Chilean sovereignty, Argentina could install buoys in the area to make its presence effective in this "peace zone."

Ministry Denies Report

PY181806 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1633 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Dec (NA)--The San Martin Palace at noon today released this official communique:

"The Foreign Ministry, on learning of information published in a morning newspaper today regarding the proposal that the pope has submitted to the Argentine Government, makes known:

"1. The information does not correspond to the proposal and therefore does nothing but confuse public opinion and place difficulties in the way of the normal development of the mediation process.

"2. Once again, it is stated that the only valid information on the subject is that which is released jointly and simultaneously in the Vatican, Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile."

SHIPPING AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET UNION APPROVED

PY182131 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 18 Dec 80 p 12

[Text] By promulgating law No 22,353, the national executive branch has approved an ocean transportation agreement between Argentina and the Soviet Union.

According to the agreement, the two parties will have equal rights to participate in the shipping of goods. In case one of them lacks cargo space, the other party will do the shipping and if neither Argentine nor Soviet cargo space is available, the charterers will have a right to use ships of a third flag.

The report released by the Secretariat of Public Information [SIP] says that the two nations have expressed their interest in increasing their trade and that the agreement stipulates preferential treatment regarding the entry and departure of their ships into and from their respective territories by avoiding delays and simplifying customs office and port procedures. Law No 22,353 approves the ocean transportation agreement signed by the two countries in August 1974 and an interpretative note (signed on 20 March this year) of clauses 2 and 3 of article 2 of that agreement.

The SIP communique says that the interpretative note stipulates that ships of the other party will be used when one of the countries lacks sufficient cargo space and that both parties have a right to use ships sailing under the flag of a third country, when no cargo space is available in the merchant fleets of either of the parties. The press communique says nothing regarding freight tariffs and their relation to existing tariffs on the international market. The distribution of freight resulting from Argentine-Soviet trade in 1981, mainly of grains, was studied by Deputy Minister Anatoliy Goldobenko during his recent visit to Buenos Aires. The discussions dealt with the implementation of the agreement concluded in 1974, particularly its article 2, which refers to bulk shipments.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that, for the execution of the agreement, selected Argentine and Soviet shipping companies will establish the adequate forms to offer a joint, orderly and effective service.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY BANS UNION LEADERS MEETING

PY190026 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1955 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Dec (NA)--Union labor sources reported today that the government has prohibited union leaders from holding a meeting they had scheduled tonight at the Luna Park stadium to commemorate the day of the plastic industry worker.

CHILEAN OFFICERS IMPRISONED UNDER ESPIONAGE CHARGES

PY182216 Buenos Aires Noticias Argentinas in Spanish 1129 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Rio Gallegos, 18 Dec (NA)--Federal Judge Federo Pinto Kramer has ordered the preventive imprisonment of Chilean military officers Ismael Aranda Pazo and Ricardo Bravo Carreno after finding them responsible 'prima facie' of having committed espionage, local court sources have reported.

Judge Pinto Kramer thus converted to preventive imprisonment the detention of the Chilean officers after ruling that their actions are punishable under articles 219, 222, 223 and 224 of the penal code and article 1 of law 20,840, of national security. Lieutenants Arnada Pazos and Bravo Carreno were detained on the night of 22 September while allegedly taking pictures of the future site of a military garrison in Comandante Luis Piedra Buena, 300 km north of here.

'NONPARTICIPATION' IN ANDEAN GROUP ANNOUNCED

PY190102 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2303 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] La Paz, 18 Dec (LATIN)--The following is the text of the declaration released today by the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, announcing the nonparticipation of the country in the Andean Group:

"The Government of the Republic of Bolivia, being a member with full rights of the Cartagena Agreement, makes the following declaration in view of the recent attitudes and untimely decisions by some of the other members of the agreement:

"1. The Bolivian Government is and will continue to be faithful to its Bolivarian vocation and, therefore, loyal to the essential principles which inspired the creation of the Cartagena Agreement which have not been in any way modified and which are exactly those of achieving the balanced and harmonious development of our peoples. Those principles are conducive to the integration of the members and, consequently, to the reduction of the differences which exist in the economic field, and in this connection, it should be pointed out that Bolivia is the core for the integration of the subregional area and a link between that area and the other regions of the southern hemisphere.

"2. In view of the ideological interpretation which some of its members intend to give to the agreement, detracting from its essential objectives which are described in chapter 1 of the agreement, the Bolivian Government can only express the amazement and disagreement it has repeatedly stated, an attitude which is in full agreement with the essential purpose of the treaty, respect for which is the best guarantee for its effective fulfillment.

"3. Bolivia cannot remain passive before such attitudes which not only deflect the agreement from its objectives and methods but also seriously endanger its continuity and validity. For this reason and in order to preserve its genuine faith in integration and its loyalty to the feelings which led to its adherence, it declares that it abstains from active participation, without giving this the meaning of a final withdrawal from the treaty or the relinquishment of its specific objectives. This decision will remain in force as long as those actions are subordinated to priority political criteria, in contradiction of the principles of the agreement itself and reflecting an interference which affects the sovereignty and dignity of the countries and is contrary to the nonintervention principle which has been unanimously confirmed by the international community."

PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA EXTOLS IDEAL OF INTEGRATION

PY180002 Paris AFP in Spanish 2057 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 17 Dec (AFP)--The supreme ideal of integration in the liberator's spirit does not admit of the segregation of states, since America strives to be a single international, political and economic body, said Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza during a ceremony held today commemorating the 150th anniversary of Simon Bolivar's death.

He pointed out that the leading idea of the general American congress in Panama [the Amphictyonic Congress held in 1826], convened at the initiative of the liberator, was to give impetus to integration policies, particularly the Andean pattern of multinational development.

Accompanied by the junta of commanders, the cabinet, officials, officers and members of the diplomatic corps, Garcia Meza received the honors of the troops of the La Paz garrison after 1 minute of silence, artillery salvos and the tolling of churchbells in memory of the liberator.

Garcia Meza said: What would Bolivar have said if he had seen his favorite daughter enclosed on all sides, a threat to peace which causes a geopolitical disequilibrium in the continent. He added that the solution of this unjust situation is the duty of all American states.

Garcia Meza concluded by saying that the liberator's favorite daughter, the Bolivian fatherland, sends it message of peace and harmony to all the peoples of America.

DELAYS REPORTED IN ANDEAN AUTO PRODUCTION PROGRAM

PY171413 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 16 Dec 80 p 3

[Excerpt] The automotive executive committee has expressed regret that the negotiations with the Venezuelan Government for the joint production of engines assigned by the Andean subregional automotive program have delayed the progress of the national program because of a stalemate in the negotiations.

The committee's report to the Industry and Commerce Ministry states, however, that due to the complexity of the development of the Andean automotive program, the negotiations for the production of the assignments granted to Bolivia are "slow and complex."

BRIEFS

FISCAL DEFICIT--The Finance Ministry has reported that the deficit during this fiscal year is 6,821,000,000 Bolivian pesos as compared to a 4,446,000,000 deficit during 1979. This represents a 53.4-percent increase over the previous year. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Dec 80 p 8 PY]

MASS MEDIA MINISTER FARHAT SUBMITS RESIGNATION

PY181443 Paris AFP in Spanish 1413 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Brasilia, 18 Dec (AFP)--According to an announcement made to AFP by Octavio Bonfim, spokesman of the Presidency, Brazilian Mass Media Minister Said Farhat today submitted his resignation to Brazilian Chief of State Joao Figueiredo.

The reason which drove Minister Farhat to this decision so far has not been disclosed, but observers recall that Farhat is considered an adversary of the so-called presidential palace group comprised mainly of General Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the civilian household, and Heltor Aquino Ferreira, private secretary to President Figueiredo.

The same observer also recall that Education Minister Eduardo Portella resigned on 26 November 1980.

President Dissolves Ministry

PY181712 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo this morning decided to dissolve the Mass Media Ministry. The decision was made a few hours after Minister Said Farhat's resignation was accepted.

All matters relating to the media will now come under the chief of the Presidency's civilian household, General Golbery do Couto e Silva.

Planalto Palace also has decided to reorganize Radiobras [Brazilian Radio Broadcasting Company] and the Brazilian News Enterprise. The causes behind Minister Farhat's resignation have not yet been revealed.

Farhat Comments on Resignation

PY190040 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Brasilia--Said Farhat, the former mass media minister, said that he does not believe that his resignation means there is a regression in freedom of the press in Brazil. He said that President Figueiredo's commitment to achieve a democratic opening still stands.

Farhat noted that he knows nothing about a possible link between his resignation and a statement he issued regarding the succession [words indistinct]. He said that he now is merely another unemployed journalist.

JOURNALISTS DESCRIBE LACK OF PRESS FREEDOM

PY181850 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Dec 80 p 15

[From our correspondent in Belem]

[Text] Journalists from all over Brazil who met for the third national congress for press freedom between 11 and 13 December in Belem released the "letter of Belem" on Saturday night, in which they denounce the lack of freedom of the press in the country. The letter reads:

"Freedom of the press does not exist in Brazil. The official barrier against the free exercise of the profession, through the use of the national security law and the insidious official campaign aimed at intimidating journalists, conflicts with the purpose of a democratic opening. The latest events involving colleagues in Rio Grande do Sul and Minas Gerais are evidence of an escalation of the repression which has as its main objective the gagging of the press.

"The reports submitted by the delegation present at the congress give a picture of absolute insecurity in the collection and reporting of news. In addition to all of this, the complete debasement of the profession's wages is one of the elements inhibiting its complete freedom. The right to information is a natural and inalienable right of every democratic society and we, the journalists, are the repositories of that right. And above all, we are responsible for its execution, in the same measure that all societies are responsible for it.

"Meanwhile, it is very clear that this right is being restricted by current legislation, and that control over the news continues to be carried out by the state apparatus, either with an economic blockade over the outlets and announcers or through constantly accusing journalists under the national security law.

"Journalists, as of the working community, are united with other sectors in the struggle for improved salaries, better working conditions and job stability, understanding that without these requisites they cannot freely pursue their profession.

"The journalists also understand that the radio and television stations should bow to the interests of the communities that are to be reached and that the executive's arbitrary power to grant and cancel channels should cease.

"The journalists reaffirm the need to call a constituent assembly, with freedom for all ideological trends, because it is not a mere coincidence that the first struggles for freedom of the press were carried out together with the struggles for congressional autonomy. Both struggles stem from the people's need for freedom of expression.

"Regarding our concerns as a sector, the first and most crucial one is the accelerated reduction of the labor market in our sector, which is the consequence of the atmosphere of recession that is extending to other salaried sectors. This job recession is also directly linked to the business setbacks that are being suffered by employers.

"The journalists denounce the fact that Brazilian society has been cheated by the manipulation of information and they propose--through the national federation and unions--widely to disseminate these ideas.

"We call upon all other professional sectors and the entire Brazilian society to join us in this struggle--which is not only ours--that is trying to place the real interests of the people first. Our hope and confidence is in the organization of the people, who have the right to choose those who govern them and to choose the political way of life that suits them."

MILITARY OFFICIALS PLEDGE TO PRESERVE PEACE

PY181950 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 14 Dec 80 p 7

[Excerpt] The armed forces will not permit "the disruption of the country's normal life by those offenders of our society's fraternal spirit," acting Army Minister Gen Ernani Ayrosa pledged in a speech he delivered yesterday morning in Rio de Janeiro to greet the navy minister on the occasion of Sailors' Day.

In his reply to Ayrosa's greeting, Navy Minister Adm Maximiano da Fonseca--who also spoke in the name of the air force--said: "Side by side with you, we are faithfully alert against unwanted antagonism which are aimed at preventing the president of the nation from carrying out his task of promoting political democratization and the well-being of the Brazilian people. We also are preparing at your side to become stronger and to guarantee peace and tranquillity to all Brazilians so that everyone may fully engage in producing and in bequeathing to our children a country which will be even better than today's Brazil.

FIGUEIREDO SENDS MESSAGE TO BOLIVIA'S GARCIA MEZA

PY171350 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] The Brazilian ambassador has delivered a message sent by Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo to President Luis Garcia Meza on the 150th anniversary of Liberator Simon Bolivar's death. The message states:

On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of liberator Simon Bolivar's death. I would like to convey to your excellency the Brazilian people's feeling of recognition and profound admiration for the liberator's exemplary life and great achievements. In conveying the Brazilian homage to the Bolivian Government and people, I reaffirm the conviction that the ideals of continental unity, friendship and justice which inspired Simon Bolivar are now, as in the past, the basic principle for harmony and Latin American development.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO SPEAKS WITH DIPLOMATS

PY181540 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 17 Dec 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Upon being invited yesterday by Ambassador Zhang Dequn during a greeting ceremony held at Planalto Palace, President Joao Figueiredo stated his desire to visit China. "I know nothing about Asia," he told the ambassador.

In his speech to the diplomats, who visited him to greet him on the occasion of the year-end festivities, the president recalled the economic difficulties that Brazil is facing and explained that the advance along the path of justice and freedom is being made difficult by the additional obstacles of the economic imbalance.

During cocktails served after the ceremony, President Figueiredo talked with the Soviet ambassador, Dmitriy Zhukov, and then circulated about the room.

His lengthiest conversation was with the Chinese ambassador, Zhang Dequn. Helped by a translator, the ambassador spoke about the good relations his country maintains with Brazil. Figueiredo said that he does not know Asia, despite the fact that he has visited several countries. Zhang Dequn quickly suggested that the president visit his country. Figueiredo stated his interest in wanting to visit China and the conversation concluded with a quick explanation by the ambassador, at the request of the president, about family planning in his country.

POPULAR MILITIA CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR HOLDUP

PY190029 Paris AFP in Spanish 1959 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 18 Dec (AFP)--The clandestine Popular Militia today claimed responsibility for a bank holdup that was perpetrated on Tuesday by a commando made up of men and women in a (?Santiago) industrial neighborhood.

The Popular Militia issued today a communique to the Santiago newspaper TERCERA DE LA HORA. The communique notes that the attack against the branch of the Bank of Chile in Cerrillos was perpetrated by Commandos Luciano Cruz and Miguel Enriquez. The late Cruz and Enriquez were two high-ranking members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) which is promoting an armed struggle against the regime led by President Augusto Pinochet. The communique, as published by the newspaper, states that the money obtained in the holdup will be used to promote resistance against the Chilean Government.

The government newspaper LA NACION reported that the holdup was perpetrated by about 30 persons and that many of them could be foreigners. The newspaper, which also charged that foreigners were also present in the recent destruction of high-tension towers, bases its report on testimony given by about 20 witnesses who were interrogated by the police. Gen Fernando Paredes, the investigations department chief, however, has stated that the police have no clues and that there are no detainees in this case.

PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON STUDY OF PAPAL PROPOSAL

PY181800 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Relay from the government house by (Graciela Contreras)]

[Text] The president has stated that the study of the document that the pope sent him on the mediation probably will be completed by tomorrow.

His excellency added that the study will be followed by an analysis in order to reach a resolution and to give an answer to the holy father whom, he said, we must respect and from whom we must accept many things, although they may hurt. But we must follow this line of thought together with his holiness. Since he is studying the document and does not want to anticipate anything, the chief of state did not mention the peace zone. These statements were made while the president was accompanied by Foreign Minister Rene Galdames after a ceremony in the blue hall of the Diego Portales Building where the new Netherlands ambassador presented his credentials.

FISHING BOAT CAPTURED BY ARGENTINA RETURNS

PY171738 Paris AFP in Spanish 0346 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Punta Arenas, Chile, 15 Dec (AFP)--The 21 crewmen of the Chilean fishing boat Mino, which was captured by an Argentine warship at the end of September and charged with fishing in territorial waters, returned to this city today. The Chilean sailors, who remained on board the ship anchored in Puerto Deseado (Argentina) for over 2 months, reiterated that during their detention they had no problems with the Argentine police. The members of the crew explained that Manuel Duran, the Chilean captain of the fishing boat, did not return to this southern port because he remains ill in Puerto Deseado.

According to information received from Argentina, the fishing boat Mino, which belongs to Spanish and Chilean owners, flew a Chilean flag when it was captured by an Argentine warship which caught it fishing in Argentine territorial waters. It is recalled here that the Argentine authorities fined the owner of the Mino \$300,000 and confiscated all cargo.

EL SALVADORDUARTE CALLS FOR DIALOGUE WITH ALL GROUPS

PA182232 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte has told the international press that El Salvador's problems could be solved by discussing them in a framework of frank understanding rather than with bullets.

Asked his position regarding the Salvadoran leftist groups, Duarte said: I ask them to think about this, to understand that our people do not want violence but peace. He added: I ask them to remember that there is a way to solve El Salvador's problems. It is to discuss them in a framework of frank understanding and not to continue the path of violence and to want to solve everything with bullets.

President Duarte said that the solution lies in reasoning, in discussing and exchanging opinions to find solutions that will benefit everyone and bring peace to the nation soon. I invite all the groups so we can meet and discuss and work together for a political solution and so this can become the basis for the participation of all the Salvadorans in the country's life, Duarte said.

Questioned about his appointment as president of the government junta, Duarte said that it was the result of an effort to find the path to peace and the result of an agreement achieved with the armed forces.

Asked about the temporary suspension of U.S. aid to his country and whether he viewed this as a criticism, Duarte said that more than criticism of the government, it is a condemnation of the Salvadoran people's economic life.

Replying to another question, Duarte said that as president of the government junta, his position regarding the United States will be the same one he has always held. He believes that the United States is a power and an important factor in the lives of countries, particularly those of Latin America. The advisable thing is that we all work together, Duarte indicated.

HIGH COMMAND SPOKESMEN SAY MAJANO 'DESERTER'

PA182056 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 18 Dec 80 pp 2, 63

[Text] "Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano's situation is purely military to us," spokesmen of the high command of the armed forces said yesterday when asked about him, "although his actions are not those of a true professional military officer."

We were told that "a military officer obeys the orders of a superior and would never act as Majano did. It was explained to us that at no time has an arrest warrant been issued for Majano because there is a code of justice for this and it determines the misdeeds and crimes and the punishments that correspond to each case."

According to this explanation, Colonel Majano "is considered a deserter because he is away without leave and because he disobeyed the order issued by the high command of the armed forces."

We were also told that "it is completely false that the young military officers issued a communique. This was produced by a news agency that sympathizes with Majano whose situation is that of a deserter. He knows the crime he is committing and the consequences he must suffer for it."

We were also informed that the armed forces are united and that it is maintaining its discipline to guarantee order and security for the people.

The spokesmen of the armed forces high command added that the army and the security forces are coordinating their work to control all extremist and other suspicious activities. Surveillance is being intensified in order to fight robberies and subversion so that the citizens can regain their confidence.

Whereabouts Still Unknown

PA181942 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1850 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] San Salvador, 18 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--An official spokesman of the Salvadoran Armed Forces said today that former junta member Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano "has not left the country."

Majano disappeared Monday after making a statement to the press urging the people "to unite and fight the imposter government."

"Colonel Majano is being sought and we are worried about what could happen to him," Col Marco Aurelio Gonzalez, information officer of the armed forces, told ACAN-EFE this morning.

Rumors are circulating this morning that Majano has left the country. In Panama the media also carries these rumors, saying Majano will arrive shortly in Panama.

Salvadoran Army officers have said that "it is impossible that Colonel Majano could have crossed the border by air or by land, since everybody knows him and the border officials could not have missed seeing him."

"Majano is in El Salvador, but we don't know where. Of course we have not arrested him. Besides, the way the situation is in El Salvador, he could have been captured by the extreme right just as well as by the extreme left," Gonzalez said.

SALVADORAN SUGAR INSTITUTE PRESIDENT KIDNAPPED

PA181818 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1753 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 18 Dec (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned here today that the president of the National Sugar Institute of El Salvador, Guillermo Vidales, 32, has been kidnapped in San Salvador.

Vidales' family said that the official's vehicle was intercepted by another automobile occupied by several armed civilians on Wednesday afternoon in Escalon District, in western San Salvador.

He is the second important government official kidnapped in El Salvador in less than 24 hours.

BANK OF AMERICA OFFICE DYNAMITED 17 DECEMBER

PA182014 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1812 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The Bank of America office on Olimpica Avenue was dynamited last night by a group of unidentified men. In addition to damaging the office, the device hit the offices next to the bank. It is still unknown if there were any injuries or who is responsible for this new act of violence.

In a telephone call to this station, People's Liberation Forces members claimed credit for the attack.

PARTY CONGRESS APPROVES CHANGES TO STATUTES

FL190120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0032 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Jorge Risquet, deputy chairman of the committee that examined the draft resolution on modifications to party statutes, has informed the party congress of the agreements reached [by the committee]. The draft resolution on modifications to the statutes had been discussed and examined at all the party's grassroots organizations throughout the country where 2,609 proposals and suggestions had been made for changes, many of which were similar.

Risquet announced that 410 of the suggestions had been accepted. He added that the intensity with which the draft was examined shows that our country's communists are concerned about further strengthening the party.

The resolution on modifications to party statutes was then submitted to a vote and it was approved unanimously.

The resolution states that the statutes are a fundamental document in the life of the party and that it is mandatory that all party members, candidate members and organizations comply with the statutes. It states that the struggle for strict application of the statutes must be a daily one for all party members and candidate members to ensure the most rigorous observance of democratic centralism and other principles of Leninist organization and leadership. The resolution stipulates that failure to fulfill the statutes is a punishable action in accordance with approved measures.

The resolution approved by the second congress stressed that application of the statutes and regulations has helped to raise the role and work of the party.

The second party congress, taking into account the proposals of the party Central Committee, considered it necessary to introduce certain nonessential [as heard] modifications to the statutes. In this regard, the resolution on modifications to party statutes states that the proposed changes are based on an analysis of the experience gained from the practical application of the statutes over the 5 years that have passed since the first congress was held.

The resolution emphasizes that it was the need to adapt the statutes to current conditions and advances made in the building of socialism in our country which required these non-essential modifications aimed at achieving greater efficiency in the functions of the party. Lastly, the delegates to the second party congress being held at the Palace of Conventions agreed that the approved modifications to the statutes should become effective on 1 January 1981.

ACTIVITIES OF VARIOUS FOREIGN DELEGATIONS

SED Delegation

AU181746 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Dec 80 p 1

[ND report: "SED Delegation Arrives in Cuba; Participation in Second Cuban Communist Party Congress; Hermann Axen Leads Delegation"]

[Text] Havana (ND)--A delegation of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee which will participate in the Second Cuban Communist Party Congress arrived in Havana on Monday night.

The delegation is led by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. It is also comprised of Kurt Tiedke, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Magdeburg SED Bezirk leadership; Edgar Fries, sector head in the Central Committee department for international relations; Harry Spindler, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the Republic of Cuba; and Walter Neumann, political staff worker in the Central Committee department for international relations.

On arrival at Jose Marti Airport, the delegation was cordially welcomed by Armando Hart, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and by other representatives of the fraternal Cuban party.

Soviet Greetings

FL181803 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Konstantin Chernenko, chief of the Soviet delegation to the second party congress, today conveyed warm greetings from CPSU General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev to our party and Cuban people. Chernenko, who is a member of the CPSU Politburo, spoke this morning at the third session of the great event. The session opened at 0900 and is being chaired by party politburo member Armando Hart Davalos.

Amid prolonged applause by the delegates, Chernenko said that when Brezhnev bade farewell to the CPSU delegation which came to Cuba to attend the second congress, he told the delegation that his mind and heart were with the Cuban communists. Brezhnev also told the Soviet delegates to the second congress: You will meet a wonderful people and will see in action a great revolutionary, Comrade Fidel Castro, to whom I am joined by old and good relations.

After citing Brezhnev's words, Chernenko reasserted that the Soviet people are sincerely proud of the Cuban communists and people. These 5 years have not been easy ones for Cuba, he explained, adding that our country was the first in Latin America to emancipate work, to eradicate illiteracy and to place education, medical services, culture and sports in the hands of each citizen.

Kampuchean Delegation

BK190704 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1449 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Dec (SPK)--The Kampuchean delegation led by Pen Sovan, vice president to the KPRC [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council], arrived in Havana on Monday [15 December] to attend the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], a Havana source reported.

On hand to welcome the delegation were Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Political Bureau, and other personalities.

Prach Sun, Nguyen Huu Ngo and Sombat Chounlamani, ambassadors to Cuba from Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, respectively, were present on this occasion.

On 16 December, Vice President Pen Sovan received Mrs Melba Hernandez, secretary general of the Organization for Solidarity of Asian, African and Latin American Peoples [OSAALA].

Mr Pen Sovan informed Mrs Melba Hernandez of the situation in Kampuchea, of the efforts made by his people to eliminate the terrible aftermath of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, and of the successes achieved in rebuilding and defending the country.

Mrs Melba Hernandez congratulated him on these achievements of the Kampuchean people and affirmed the resolute support of the OSAALA to the KPRC and the Kampuchean people.

On the same day, the Kampuchean guests visited a dairy and a weaving mill (?at Ariguanabo), where they were warmly welcomed.

RESULTS OF 1980 GENERAL ELECTIONS REPORTED

PA171520 Paris AFP in English 1443 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Georgetown, 17 Dec (AFP)--Amid allegations of massive vote rigging by his opponents, Guyanese President Forbes Burnham was heading today for victory and greatly-increased powers in the country he has ruled for 16 years.

With the counting of ballots from eight districts completed, Mr Burnham's People's National Congress had gained 292,634 of the 380,212 valid votes cast. The main opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) of Cheddi Jagan was given 77,372, but Mr Jagan accused Mr Burnham, together with the army and police, of seizing ballot boxes and using military might to maintain himself in power.

All other opposition parties except the PPP and the small rightist United Force Party boycotted the poll on the grounds that the government had rigged it in advance, as in previous elections in 1973 and 1968.

The victory makes Mr Burnham Guyana's first elected executive president. The poll confirms him in the post he assumed on 6 October, moving from the premiership after a new "socialist" constitution came into force.

The poll, which is also to elect a 65-member parliament, was condemned yesterday as "neither free nor fair" by British peer Lord Avebury, head of an international team of observers, who claimed he had been obstructed by police.

Final Figures Relayed

FL181323 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The final results are now in for Monday's general elections in Guyana. Guyanese Counselor for the Bahamas Mr (Arthur Phillips) has been keeping us up to the minute on those results.

[Begin (Phillips) Recording] The Guyana elections of 1980 is now history. The People's National Congress has won 41 seats, the People's Progressive Party, 10 seats and the United Force, 2 seats. Local government will now have 12 seats in the new House of Parliament. These are the final results of the 1980 Guyana elections. [end recording]